cat danger of being overrun in the first fine weather of a coming spring.

We are satisfied that, beyond the filtering possibilities of forcign intervention, the only rational hope we can entering of a specify tensination of this war is to be found in a offseize campaign across the Ohio, from the point that storal Johnston now defends. The best line of advance anginable is to strike at the vitals of the North, which he the Lake States, is that through Kentucky. The suntry is a plain, the people not actively heatile, supless without stint, and the great resource of the North beyond. The enemy understand this, and are making omendous efforts to secure Kentucky to them without as possibility of escape. This season of inaction, from is incismency of the skies, is a precious boon of Provisice to us; we can now determine on a plan, and preare for its execution in a short time, that will render aught and abortive all the costly and complicated decice of the adversary.

OF THE CONFERDRATE STATES MINES CONFIRED TO THE
BENERY."

Socion I. The Congress of the Confederate States do
sealer. That it shall not be lawful for any person to publish, or cause to be published, in any newspaper or other
printed publication, intended for circulation, any information or communication giving the number, disposition,
movements or destination, of the land or naval forces of
the Confederate States; or the description, destination,
surge or armament of any vessel engaged in the service
of or jemployed in the transportation of troops, despatches
or munitions of war, for the Confederate States; or the
description of any battery, fortification, engine of war,
or plan of attack or defence employed or to be employed
by said forges; or of any signal, badge, banner or fing,
which may have been or may be temporarily employed
or adopted by the commanding officer of any post, district or expedition, of the Confederate States, unless the
publication thereof shall be first authorized by the-Presistat or Congress, or the Secretary of War, or of the Navy,
br the commanding officer of such post, district or expedition: Provided, however, That nothing herein continued
shall present the publication of information extracted or derived from secongapers or other publications in the enemy's
communicate, for publication, to any newspaper or
printed publication, as aforesaid, or to the editor or publisher thereof, by letter, despatch or otherwise, information, the publication of which is declared unlawful by
the first section of this act.

Sec. 3. Persons offending against the provisions of this
act shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and
shall have been committed, and, on conviction, shall be
fined in a sum not more than \$1,000, and may, in the discretion of the court trying the same, be imprisoned for a
period not exceeding twelve months.

Anynoparty to that hot is declared to the conmittee on the court trying the same, be imprisoned for a
period not exceeding twelve months.

Omce six months after the termination of the existing war.

THE POST OFFICE DEFICIENCY.

Congress is likely to reduce the rates of postage, if the deficiency in the Post Office can constitute any argument for such a reform. We learn that the Post Office receipts of the Confederate postament have fallen of about half a million of dellars, compared for a corresponding period of sime under the old postament, notwithstanding the excision of the franking privilege, the fact that since the lat of June last there have been more petty effices discontinued than established, and the amount of public and private correspondence induced by the war and incident to the army. The only explicable cause for this falling off of receipts, where all other causes have conspired to enlarge them, can be in the excessive rates of Confederate postage; the effect of high postal rates being always to diminish correspondence in more than an inverse proportion to the increased rate, thereby reducing the revenue derived from this branch of the public service.

Mr. Bragg, the Secretary of the Department of Justice, has, in pursuance of the act of Congress, prescribed a distinct formula for such money claims against the Confederate States as are not provided for in special laws. It appears from the implications of this formula that the benefit

rate States as are not provided for in special laws. It appears from the implications of this formula that the beneat of the act is to be extended to claims for federal arreatage by the late district attorneys, marshals, clerks and commissioners of the United States. It is understood, however, that the claims are only to be reported to Congress for such disposition as it may choose to make of them.

THE POSTMASTER GENER AL'S REPORT. From the Richmond Dispatch | From the report of the Hon. John H. Reagan, Post-aster General, we gather the following facts relating to the operations of the department over which he pre-

From the report of the Hon. John H. Reagan, Post-master General, we gather the following facts relating to the operations of the department over which he preligides —

The total coat of the mail service in the eleven States of Albama, Arkanasa, Florida, Georgia, Louisians, Mississiph, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tomesaee, Toxas and Virginis for the facet year ending June, 30, 1860, upder the gargerment of the United States, was \$4,280,240 75, and the ions, receipts for postal service for the same year were \$1,017,340,52 excess of expandification of the same year were \$1,017,340,52 excess of expandification of the same year were \$1,017,340,52 excess of expandification of the last (as shown by the meagre and imperiect returns), were \$92,387,670, and the expanditures \$200,907,971; excess of expanditures over receipts, \$108,553,90.

Of an appropriation of \$50,000 to carry into effect an act of Congress, "relative to telograph lines in the Contederate States," there has been expanded \$15,136,717. Fight lines of telegraph have been built, of the aggregate length of \$217 miles, at an aggregate cost of \$4,363,52. Ten said a half miles of insulated copper wire, with batteries, &c., have been made and sent to the samp, for field operations, at a cost of \$4,763,86. Operators and watchmen have been employed at a quest of \$1,660,27, of which \$1,515,70 has been juid. Contracts with the Arkanasa State Energy of company, for building and operating interest of the confederate States \$2,579 post roads established by law. Of these contracts have been prepared in deplaced, and sent in letters of instruction to postmasters for execution by the contractors on 1,572 routes, and \$33 of the number have been returned properly executed. The department has encountered many difficulties in its efforts to secure edicient postal service, and the camber of failure to obtain contracts upon a large number of routes are given in detail in the report.

There are interly-one raticonds and branch roads in the Confederate States; of this number

THE FUGIT OF NEW ORLEANS:

THE REBERS ACKNOWLEDGE THAT IT IS HERMETTCALLY SEALED—A LOUD WALL FROM REBERSON.

The from the New Orleans Building, Jan. 1, 1

The from the New Orleans Building, Jan. 1, 1

The from the New Orleans Building, Jan. 1, 1

The from the New Orleans Building, Jan. 1, 1

The moute to the whole Confederate States that if should be opened to the common or the port goes the great build of our great staples, cotton and agar; and the vessels that carry it—that would carry it were the obstruction between the book to the confederacy from Building and France overy-thing in the shape of goods that we might need, not the products of our infant but growing workshops and manufactories. To these propositions everybody will freely assent. The oavy ession is, can the obstructions be removed. We have taken the aftermative of this question, or making interesting to accomplish the great object. Nothing has occurred to change in the slightest our convictions in reference to the duty in question, which we own salite to the cause of our independence and to our own interest, or to the Seathbully of Gentually dacharged to the state of the duty in question, which we own salite to the cause of our independence and to our own interest, or to the seathbully of Gentually dacharged to the state of the state of the state of the contract of the seathbully of Gentually dacharged to the state of the state of

whole people. Let there be an exhibition of self-abandonment, a frank and manly determination to act with a single eye to the magnificent end aimed at. Let the Legislature consult practical men about details, and obtain all the light possible. We believe the Governor would appoint as such a Board of practical men who could not be thimble rigged into any scheme for the promotion of private interests. No man having any reputation to lose would dare, if bese enough, thus to act.

While the atmost vigilance should be exercised over the acts of the government in all respects, since "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," that disposition that would see in every man a villain is a most exercable one, and is by no means compilmentary to him who entortains it.

The objection to an effort of the State to open its principal port and the principal one in the Great Valley, is the expense. Seme people are scared at the word navy. Let it be unpronounced, then. It is unnecessary to call the vessels which the State may provide a navy. They will not be so in fact. As to the cost, the revived commerce which would follow the opening of the port would pay the expense in a mouth. This is a sufficient answer, but there is another which may be more satisfactory to some. We believe the Confederate government will cheerfully refund to the State, at the close of the war, very dollar she may expend for this purpose. Can anybody doubt it The restoration of the commerce of New Orleans would be that of the commerce of the confederacy. For the accomplishment of such an object, could not the Confederate government afford to reimburse Louisians for her country. Would a single voice be raised against it throughout the confederacy Hardly, we think. We do not counsel any hasty action. On the contrary, lot the utmost deliberation provall, so that whatever is done may be characterized by good sense, parnotism and practical saganity; so that the measures adopted may be at once comprehensive and effectual. If it be thought advisable to wait, bef

speedily—then let our Logislature go into the work of driving the blockaders into kingdom course or some other country.

CONORESSMAN ELY'S IMPRESSIONS OF SOUTHERN AFFAIRS.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Whig.]

Contrary to the expectation of many, but in accordance with my lopes, Mr. Ely has proved consistent and morally courageous enough to state the Northern people his convictions upon Southern matters, just as he stated them here. Hence, acting on a friend's aggestion that it would be thereting, I state some of my impressions, formed from one or two interviews here and from a trip to Norfolk, which happened to concur with his. As, after the first interview, he present me to come and see him again, and as I found him to be intelligent of good colloquial powers, humorous, appearantly seeking truth and open to conviction, I aimed to file his mind with such facts and impressions as would enable him to rectify the efforts of his misguided and fansinal countrymen—errors spawned in myrisds by a mendacious press. If we can rely on Northern papers, he has proved consistent and trutful. He told me that, though identified with the republican party, he was and had been opposed to abolitionism; and he seemed to be unaware how very much that party, had been for years committed to the cardinal principles of abolitionism, until I quoted nunerous outgivings of all the republican leaders; whereupon he candidly said he saw grounds for most serious apprehension on the part of the South, particularly because of the sectional victory, the claim of majority power, Northern constitutional construction, the Chicago platform, and the inc consession, no compromise" cry. I think his debut in active public life was at his election to Congress, on the sole ground of opposition to the Reciprocity treaty, which was seriously injuring the border communities, such as Baffalo, Oswego and Rochester, the last of which he represented. His first speech was on that ground. His second, and last, was in favor of the proposition to call a national

HEALTH OF REBEL SOLDIERS LARGE MOR-

HEALTH OF REBEL SOLDIERS—LARGE MORTALITY.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 16.]

The report of the keoper of Holywood Cometery that up to the 12th inst, flue handred and forty Confederate soldiers had been buried at that place, was one well calculated to induce reflections of an unpleasant nature. To account for this seeming excessive mortality among our brave defenders, we may state that, to within a very recent period, it had been the practice in the army of the Potomac to retain all sick and disabled soldiers in the scanty and ill-provided hospitals at that place, till, from want of skill, the virulence of the disease, exposure, or some other cause, they were past the power of human skill. When the soldier was thus reduced he was despatched to Richmond. It may in truth be stated that many who thus came were as good as dead on their arrival. The parties having charge of the hospital here have shown neither want of attention, or skill. The soldiers, or many of them, when received, were past hope. No wonder that they died. The matter having attracted the attention of those in authority, steps have been taken tending to give the sick soldier a chance for his life, as we learn it is not contemplated in future to bundle them off from Manassas after the sands of life have so nearly run out as to leave the subject one chance in a hundred of surviving the journey to Richmond. A hospital, with all the necessary adjuncts, hus been established at or near Manassas. In this all sick and disabled soldiers will be taken for treatment. When sufficiently convalencent to bear the fatigue of a journey to this place, and not before, he will be sent down in the sick train to be either cured, killed or discharged here. This is as it should be.

be sent down in the sick train to be either cured, killed or discharged here. This is as it should be.

A REBEL ACCOUNT OF THE ESCAPE OF THE PENSACOLA.

[From the Fredericksburg (Va.) Recorder.]

On Saturday morning, the 11th inst., the Mount Vernon was observed to be coming up the river, just off the creek, and our men, thinking that she ventured in rather too near, let slip the dogs of war at her, firing two shots, both of which missed her. The Mount Vernon did not respond. On Sunday morning, just before day, the batteries at Evansport opened on the Pensacola as she attempted to run the blockade of the batteries. Just before day our men at the upper batteries heard the sound of steam and commenced firing by sound, rightly supposing that it proceeded from the Pensacola, which, having been for some time "cornered" in Washington, was trying to make her way out. This was kept up all the way down as far as our guns extended—some thirty-nine shots in all being thrown—but, it is believed, without success, inasmuch as she passed Aquis creek running very swiftly and without any assistance.

The tugs which were accompanying her by the Evansport batteries, and which were observed just as they were all getting by, were doubtless prefly an escort as a precaution against an accident and for the purpose of rendering assistances, should any be needed. As the Pensacola passed the creek, the batteries gave her two parting shots, but without doing any damage. The excuse made by those in charge of the guns for the failure to strike is that the steamer was running very fast and a thick fog was prevailing at the time. Without meaning to criticise the blockade we must be permitted to say that, as for efficency, it is about as next akin to no blockade at all as could well be. On Saturday evening, as we learn from a gentleman who witnessed the occurrence, three federal steamors ran in near the shore just of the farm of Withers Waller, Eq., and dired upon his dwelling, each some six or seven times, the result being that the part next

THE ROLL OF "INFAMY."

The Richmond Express says:—Resolutions have been introduced in the South Carolina Legislature recording as infamous, for the execution of posterity, the manes of Wm. Bradford Shubrick, Cornelius Stribling, Captains in the United States Navy; Percival Drayton, Henry K. Hoff, John J. Missroon, Chas. Steedman, Ed. Middleton, Henry Lorando, Commanders in the United States Navy; Henry C. Flagg, John F. Hammond, C. S. Lovell, United States Amy. These men still claim to be citizens of South Carolina.

Honry Lorando, Commanders in the United States Navy; Henry C. Flagg, John F. Hammond, C. S. Lovell, United States Army. These men still claim to be citizens of South Carolina.

FREE TRADE DURING THE WAR.

[From the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser, Jan. 5.]

It is reported from Richmond that Congress and the President are supposed to favor the policy of throwing open the ports of the Confederate States to absolute free trade during the continuance of the war. We are inclined to believe that the adoption of such a policy at the present time would be both wise and judicious. While our ports remain blockaded, the amount of revenue collected under the present tariff must be incogniderable, and does not compensate for the loss of trade which its operation causes us. Let it be understood that all carpose of goods which succeed in exiding the blockade and reaching a port of the Confederate State, can be entered free of duty, and a great inducement will be held out to shippers to run the risk. The amount of duties to be paid under the present tariff, added to the risk, does not leave a margin wide enough to induce many to make the attempt to evade the blockade. Take away all restriction for the present and we believe the fresh will be favorable to the commercial interests of the South.

VIRGINIA,

[Special correspondence of the Memphis Appeal]

[Ryther—Fotal Duel New Forklown—A Schoomer Sunk of the South.

VIRGINIA,

[Special correspondence of the Memphis Appeal]

[Grow the Louisville Journal to be citizen as the section to go warm for the formal to the free control of the Confederate States to a section to the description of the Confederate State to the paid to South and the States of the South.

VIRGINIA,

[Special correspondence of the Memphis Appeal]

[Grow the Louisville Journal, Jan 11.]

We asked him how their clothing company of the Confederate State of the South.

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Take away all restriction for the present and we believe the freesh will be favorable to the commercial interests of the South.

VIRGINIA,

(Special correspondence of the Memphis Appeal.)

Richmonn, Dec. 30, 1861.

Christman at the Capital—A Dull Section, with Beautiful Weather—Fatal Duel Near Yorkhoun—A Schooner Sunk of Mathias Point—Ramors of the Day—Congress—Suicide of Gen. P. St. George Cocke, de.

Christman has come and gone, the holidays are nearly over, and mid-winter rapidly approaches. The festive season has been remarkably quiet in all respects at the seat of government. In the camps all has been serene, as much so as if no hostile lines confronted our forces; in the city the hilarities of our yearly saturnalla have been attended with but little lawlessness and violence, and the social entertainments customary at this period have been of an unusual temperate character. One or two stabbings in the streets and numerous little evening parties have marked the Christman week, which will be set down as altogether the dullest within the memory of that worthy personage—the oldest inhabitant.

Here and there, at old manslons in the country, the holidays were celebrated after the ancient fashion with innocent fon and love making by parties of Sair young maidens and officers on furlough, just as though "wild war's deadly blast." had never been bown across the border, and the blockade was a mere delision. In the glow of the bright wood fires, the young heroes told the story of Bethel and Manassas, and Leesburg, and, perhaps, another story of a tenderer, but not less interesting sort, into the eager ears of enraptured listeners; and as the loyous time wore away, few thought of the months to ome, the privations and exposure of the encampment and the bivounc, the long, and it may be the first, separation, between the general Order, which has been all along more like that of Italy than Virginia, became softer and more delicious as Christmas approached, and is even now as proper has been ripased in the bridge of the c

Government—Course of Lectures for the Patricis Fund—The Affair of the Scabird and Express in Hampton Roads, &c.

The bitterest weather of the winter is upon us. Last night we had a hall and sleet which gave a veneering of ice to trees, lamp posts, fences, house tops and pavements, and to day the air is all needles, with a heavy, leaden sky above us that gives premise of snow. It is said to think of the poor fellows on those bask Fairfax hills around Centreville, or away off in Kentucky, exposed to the full severity of the season, in whose ranks rhemmatism and permonia are to make greater charms than even the bullets of the enemy. We, who sit by the biasing fireside and read Seward's despatches by gas. light in comfort, who smoke our eignrs in well heated apartments, and retire to inxurious beds at our own hours, have but little tode of the sufferings of the velounteers, nor begin to appreciate at what sacrifice of heatth that living wall has been built up which defends us against the fee.

If the frost should continue—more especially, if one of those Arctic snow storms which at not very long intervals of time come driving over virgina from the North, should not in upon us—there will, of course, be an effectual suppage of all military operations for three months. The Potoma will be closed with ice after three days and nights of the present temperature, and the Burnaids fleet may ace, another quarter than Evanaport for its offensive degenometration. Should the residue of January processes a cold as the last three days, the Yankee, will be dryen out of Western Virginia by the sheer impossibility of ex-

isting there. General Jackson's movement agen Romney, concerning which we have been in hourly expection of Bearing something decisive since yesterday, has very probably been interrupted by the audien binst of winter. The jussemers from Managais, who arrived in town last night, reported a heavy full of anow as near us as Culpopper Court House, and this would indicate that in the high region of Hampshire, more than two degrees further morth, there has been a severe storm.

The flags have been at has mast curthe Treasury Building and the Capitol to-say in consequence of the death of Hon. Judgo Hemphill, a member of the Provisional Congress from Texas. This gentionant was a Sensatorin the last Congress of the United States, the colleague of Mr. Wigfall, and has served in the Legislature of the Confederate States since its first organization at Montgomery. Ho was a man of great private worth, of rare amenity of manages and of remarkable research. His illness has been of short duration, and his decease was unexpected to the public. He died of pneumones.

Another despatch was received at headquarters this morning from General Magruder, asking for an immediate at eath out of the entire militia force in the Peninsula and the counties adjoining. The supposition is that the General has good reason to apprehend an immediate attack by the enemy at Newport News. He has, however, created a sensation so often by his demands upon Gov. Letcher and the War Department for immediate reinforcements that but little importance is attached to his despatches by the public, though there is daager that the bogus Virginia Convention recently in session in that town, has resorted to a measure of punishment against secessionists which is without a parallel in the history of legislation. An ordinance has been adopted divorcing all refugee husbands, from their wives and all refugee husbands from their wives and all refu

Sas Bird went up under the very guns of the fort.

KENTUCKY.

[Columbus correspondence of the Nashville Union, Jan. 2.]

Ganeral Johnston has called upon the provisional government of Kentucky for a levy of 30,000 men, of whom 25,000 are to be entered into the infantry, and 5,000 into the cavalry service, for one or three years.

A legion to be used for the purpose of enforcing State laws, the collection from county officers of the State nevenue, and for police purposes, is also to be formed and placed under the direction of the Governor. The State troops, whenever two or more brigades have been received, will, it is understood, be placed under command of Colonel William Preston, late United States Minister to Spain, who is to receive the appointment of Major General. The levy of troops called for will, when formed into companies and regiments, be transferred to the Confederate service, and the legion act in the capacity stated.

Governor Johnston will at once issue his preclamation, in pursuance of the call made upon the State, and will arm'all who may offer themselves, either with shot guns or rifles.

General Bowen's brigade, lately stationed at Felicians,

give them an opportunity to fight?

THE REBEL GENERAL BJCKNER SOLD OUT.

(From the Louisville Journal, Jan II.)

In accordance with previous nouse, the household effects of General Simon Bolivar Buckner were offered for sale yesterday, in front of the Court House. Quite a crowd assembled, among whom were a number of persons as rampant for "their rights" as a southern sus could make them; but still among them all there were none—no, not one—who would come forward with the amount, settle the tax bill and prevent the sale.

Mr. Thuxton, the collector, proceeded with the sale until sufficient money had been realized to pay the taxes on Buckner's property in Louisville.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

COTTON OR NO COTTON—THAT IS THE QUESTION.

The Charleston Courier inquires:—What are the planters agreeing or intending to do as to planting oction for 1962.

Some have advised and agreed that no extent be pleased unless the blockade and war are removed from us early in January. Others urge, that for domestic consamption and other obvious reasons, some portion of a crop should be planted. We have expressed an opinion, as a him and a basis, that each plantes should give to ection one-fourth, and no more; and, if preferable, one-lifth of the area of his last crop. What do the planters say!

RELIEF FOR THE COTTON PLANTERS.

[From the Advertiser, Eaton Rouge, Law, Jan. 3.]

An act was under discussion yesterday in the House of Representatives for the relief of the cotton planters of the State of Louisiana, by which it is proposed to issue State Treasury notes to the amount of ten millions of dollars, to be leaned to cotton planters on the pickeg of the cotton in their possession. We have no time traday to give even an outline of the bill, nor to discuss it on its merits; we allude to it simply for the purpose of doclaring our unqualified opposition to the proposed scheme. We conceive the measures to be full of mischief and pregnant with evil consequences, one that will damage everybody, but especially those for whose aid it is designed. The addition of so large an amount to our already infected and depreciated currency is aione a nufficient objection to this bill and all others of a similar character. If it were within the province of the State government to afford relief, and if the measures for relief were consistent with sound policy none would be better entified to it than cotton planters, who suffer from the war and blockade more than any other class, but we do not believe it to be within the scope of legislative power te afford relief, and if it were, such relief as this bill proposes would only lond a little temporary help at the cost of overwhelming damage at no distant day.

THEATRICALS AT EATON ROUGE.

Coornegnant Theatria (LATE ACADEM HALD), G. A. PEATT, MANAGER.—The manager most respectfully announces to the estiment of the place that he has fitted up the above place in superior style, and will open on Saturday, January II, 1862, with a most excellent company, carefully selected from the New Orleans theatres. Benefit of the free market. List of company :—Mr. John Dawis, formerly of the Varieties, late of the Academy of Music, New Orleans Messers. J. R. Tarry, J. McClosky, C. Cheevers, F. Thompson, J. Pansell and G. A. Pratt. Misses Emmy. For rest and L. Creed; Mrs. John Davis and La Pock

Forrest and L. Greed; Mrs. John lavis and la Poste day.

Julia; Master Tom Daris. For particulars see bills of the day.

THE EIGHTH OF JANUARY IN NEW ORLEANS.

The New Orleans Oresent of the 8th inst. says:—In our celebration of this day, then, let it be borne in miny that it is with no pride and exclusion in the triumphy of our arms over the British, with no unkindly reminiveeness of them, but with a conscious valor and resolution to maintain our soil and our honor against all inveders, and with a feeling predominant over all others, of inacting unishable hate and undying hostillity against the enemy who, in a far worse cause and in a manner roore injustifiable and herbarous, now pollutes our soil with his footprints. Great and signal as was the victory or, the plains of Chalzette, a far more splendid and glorie, as triumph will that be which shall sond the infanous Y anices howling to diagrace and agony from our shore, back to their impoverished and bighted homes. The antelepation of soch a victory, far more than the event, of which this is the achiever of the colebration of this day.

TEXAS.

good authority, that a stanner has arrived in a Tense por within the past week, under Pritish colors, bringing forty five tone of causion powder, a large amount of rifle powder, 700,000 army case, 5,000 camon primers and a considerable amount of coffee, dry goods, bagging, rope, &c.

rope, &c.

The Galvacton Now (now published at Houston), alluding to the report that the abandonment of Galvaston had been determined upon, says.—We think we are authorized to say that this is entirely incorrect. It is possible that Galvaston may have to be abandoned, but we wenture to say that it will not be done without a struggle; otherwise we can see no sense in the extensive defences that have been constructed during the past five or six months, and which are still progressing with great activity. Of one thing we are now sure, and that is, that if this city is taken, if will be at some cost to the capters, and will besides prove a barren victory, for they will dud nothing that it will pay to take away.

ARKANSAS.

On Friday night last, Mr. Edmundson, the gentlemas who revealed the organization and design of the infamous abolition jayhawking society in the norther part of this State, which was recently crushed out, wa murdered by some of the gang at his home in Lard county. Mr. Edmundson was called to the door of his hous about ten o'clock at night, and was instantly shot down by guns in the hands of six men (daguised) who wer in the yard. Great excitement exists in the neighbor hood, and vengeance to the death sworn against over jayhawker who may be caught. Mr. Edmundson was formerly a member of our Legislature and an estimabil citizen.

formerly a member of our Legislature and an estimatic citizen.

The Searcy Eagle says:—A deserter from Cross' regiment and a negro man named Jack, succeeded in escaping from the guardhouse and are now, doubtless, safe in the army of old Abs. The different companies near Focahos tas are busily engaged in preparing winter quarters. The militia, who had been sworn in for thirty and sixty days were discharged on the 18th inst. Eleven of the Unicomprisoners from Felton county passed through here of Saturday last, en route for Little Rock.

The Fort Smith News of the 28th ult. has the following. A Choctaw Indian was killed night before last, near the forks of the road, by another Chectaw by stabbing. Caus whiskey. We learn that a man by the name of Scott we so badly beaten at Sulphur Spring on Caristmas eventathe died on Thursday night. The perpetrators of the dead have fled.

"Oh' mammy, have you heard the news?"
Thus spake a Southern child,
As in the nurse's aged face
She upward gianced and smiled.
"What news you mean, my little one?
It must be mighty fine,
To make my darling's face so red,
Her sunny blue eyes shine."
"Why, Abram Lincoln, don't you know
The Yankee President,
Whose ugly picture once we saw,
When up to town we went.
Well, be is going to free you all. Well, he is going to free you all, And make you rich and grand, And you'll be dressed in silk and gold, Like the proudest in the land. The eager speaker paused for breath, And then the old nurse said, While closer to her swarthy check She pressed the golden head:—

"You sees old mammy's wrinkly face, As black as any coal; And underneath her handkerchief Whole heaps of knotty wool.

whole heaps of knotty wool.

"My darlin's face is red and white,
Her skin is soff and flue,
And on her pretty little head,
De yallar ringicis shine.

"My chile who made dis difference
Twixt mamny and twixt you?
You reads de dear Lord's blessed book,
And you can tell me true.

"De dear Lord said it must be so. "De dear Lord said it must be so; And, honey, I for one, Wid tankful heart will always say, His holy will be done.

"I tanks mas Linkum all de same, But when I wants for free, Pil ask de Lord of glory. Not poor buckra man like he. And as for gilded carriages, Dey's notin' tall to see: My massa's coach what carries him, Is good enough for me.

And honey, when your mammy wants
To change her homespun dress,
She'll pray like dear old missus,
To be clothed with righteouness.

"My work's been done dis many a-day,
And now I takes my caso,
A waitin' for de Master's call
Jes when de Master please.

"And when at las do time's done come, And poor old mammy dies, Your own dear mother's soff white hand Shall close dess tired old eyes. "De dear Lord Jesus soon will call-Old mammy home to him, And he can wash my guilty soul From ebry spot of sin.

"And at his feet I shall lie down,
Who died and rose for me;
And den, and not till den, my chifs,
Your mammy will be free.
"Come, little missus, say your prayers,
Let old mus Linkum 'lone,
The debit knows who b'longs to him,
And he'll take care of his own."

rival at a Confederate port from Havans, Lieutenant P. Enneau, late of the French army, came passenger, and is at present in this city. Lieutenant Enneau has lately been a resident of California, where he devoted himself to organizing and drilling a corps of caraziniers, whose testimonials of their high appreciation of his service he bears. But preferring the reality to the image of war, and still more, preferring the side on which the sympathies of his compatriots are enlisted, and where so much of the blood of his race is to be found, as ready to flow as that of the gallant Breux—preferring this side to that which has thrown disgrace upon the name of Zouave and almost upon that of soldier, he has come to offer his sword to the cause of the confederacy.

sword to the cause of the confederacy.

DEATH OF A REBEL CAPTAIN.

The Bowling Green (Ky.) Courser of the 4th inst. says:—We understand that Captain C. E. Merriwether, who fell while bravely charging the enemy at Sacramento on Satarday last, had long been an intimate and devoted friend of Colonel Jim Jackson. He was an endorser for Jackson for a large amount, and as Jackson had become utterly bankrupt by heavy losses at the gambling table, Captaia Merrivether had been compelled to pay some twelve or fifteen thousand dollars of this endorsed paper within the last three months. Callous though he may be, we do not envy Jackson's feelings when he reflects that through his agency and his men his best friend and benefactor has been deprived of life.

The State Senate has partially organized. On the second ballot Mr. Crowell, independent demo-

coat, of Union, voted for himself and was elected Presi-

coat, of Union, voted for himself and was elected President.

Eighteen ballots were had for Secretary of the Sanate, when an adjournment took place. The domocrats generally voted for A. R. Sheer, of New Brunwick, and James S. Yard, of Monmouth. The latter received two votes—Messrs. Crowell and Reckless.

In the House the Governor's Message was read.

The Governor gives a concise account of the finances of the State, and of the argument expended for furnishing solidiers for the war. He resommends that resolutions be passed urging the location of a naval academy at Perth Amboy: also resolutions testifying a grateful remembrance of the services of Lieutebant General Winfield Scott. He also recommends a tax of \$100,000 for the payment of the interest on the State debt and to provide a sinking fund for the debt.

In the Senate this afternoon the democrats nominated Morris R. Hamilisan, of Camden, for Secretary, and he was elected, Mr. Crowell voling for him. Linn Boyd, of Passals, was elected Engressing Clerk, and — Syans Assistant Secretary. The organization being complete, the Governor cant in his Neosage.

The Mesnage of Governor Harvey, of Wisconsin.

The Logislature coursed yesterday. Governor Harvey's message first alludes to local matters and thehealthy financial condition of the State. In reference to the war tax to be levied he sags the loyal people of Wisconsin do not value, property, or life itself, weighed against the existence of the government which has solong blessed and protected them in both. He recembered to the existence of the government which has solong blessed and protected them in both. He recembered to the existence of the government which has solong blessed and protected them in both. He recembered the existence of the government which has solong blessed and protected them in both. He recembered the strongly urges a memorial to Congress for 'an armory, also a naval and military arsteal and depot to Milwaukee, its capacious harbor, water power, cheapness of ship material and accessible position rendering it the best point on the lakes. Alluding to the sebellion and the rebuls, he says, surely a few more lessons will teach us, if indeed we be not already taught, to understand what treases means, and to regard these rebels with that horrid aversion with which the royalist holds the regicide. They are attempted regicides of the best government under heaven. The contest must come to be fought on the principle that the protection of the Union along gives sacredness to soil or institutions. No person, or any species of property has any sacredness or claim to regard outside the constitution. Slavery is, moreover, the interest whish the plotters for a Southern monarchy have played upon to alarm and unite their section until that whole people have gone mad upon it. Conservatism in politics cannot save it now from the door which awaits it. Whether it finds its fate in the struggle, or dies lingering of its wounds, is yet in the order of Providence, and not to be directed by our impatience.

## INTERESTING FROM PORT ROYAL

OUR HILTON HEAD CORRESPONDENCE. OUR HILTON HEAD CORRESPONDENCE.

— Huron Huan, S. C., Jan. 8, 1862.

The Body of the Missing Soldier Found—The Retreat of the Robels on the 1st—Their Forco—The Cannonading Heard in Charleston and Savannah—The Robels Dread Our Heavy Gune—A Savannah Contraband Picked Up—He Describes the Feeling of the Robels at the Rendition of Massen and Stidell—Southern Cities Deserted—Troops in Savan.

nah—Resignation of Commodore Tutnall—Sailing of Author Scoret Expedition—The Defences—Understanding Between the Members of the Press and General Sherman—Arrival of the Atlantic, de.

We have since learned that the enemy's force consisted of the Fourteenth and Sixteenth regiments of South Carolina and a body of three hundred cavalry, name unknown. This is a prisoner's story, and must be taken for what it is worth. We are pretty well satisfied that the robel force was superior in numbers to ours, and they had the advantage in light field 'pieces; but, with all advantages in numbers, guns and position, they did not dare to accept a fair field fight, which they are continually wisning for, and which, once given them, would result in our defeat and overthrow. Nor did they die in the ditches, as they promised to, the last man being as anxious to real as the first. Still we must not too lightly estimate the valor and skill of the robels. They have every indusement to fight well, and we must not be too sure of an easy conquest. I know that the commanding generals do not underestimate the strength, skill and courage of the onemy, and will not be led into any Big Bethel or Ball's Bluff disasters.

We have not heard of the affect which the smire of the list had upon the robels in Charles-

of the 1st had upon the rebels in Charles-ton and Savannah; but it could not have been other than bad. They heard the cannonading

seen by a perusal of a general order issued by the research concert lee.

All that could have left Savannah and retired to the back country.

Wilnington, Georgia, has been entirely deserted, except by a few negroes, who still remain. There are fitteen thousand men in and about Savannah, some of whom have arrived from Virginis since the capture of Port Royal. The rebels complain greatly of Commodore Tatnall, for his failure to sink our gunbeats and show more fight to our navy. He is pronounced effets, and calls are made for his removal. Commander Gills is not inclined to place much reliance upon the negro's statements, and I repeat them for what they are worth.

Apropos of Tainall, I have just learned from an authentic source that Com. Tatnall has resigned and will retire in disgust from the rebels, and his efforts to sustain the rebel flag have been received in the meanest spirit. Sick and disgusted with his masters, he retires in his old age to obscurity, where, it is hoped, he may find time to reflect upon the events of the past year dispassionately and calmly, and detect the flagrant errors of his latter days, and by an honest, loyal course'in future atone in a degree for them. Certainty he has had good cause to resign, and no one can blame him for the step be has taken. Hereafter he will give a sort of negative support to the rebel cause.

An expedition of a secret character sailed from here yeaterday morning, designed to operate not a great distance from this. The party comprising it belong to the Eugineer regiment, Colonel Sorrill. Capitain Walker in command. The service on which it goes is hazardous, but, if successful, of great importance and value. It may fait, and for that reason I will not give any hints as to tis destination or object, as it will be repeated. In a day or two we may expect to hear from it. Affairs at Tybee and Otter Islands present no features of importance. The work of defouces is going on at both points with great rapidity, and we now leel confident of holding them against any forc porter or government agent on the steamer Marton. It is these very reports, furnished by irresponsible and unknown correspondents, that give the regular reporters here all their trouble. We have come to an undirestanding with General Sherman in regard to the character of our reports, so far as they refer to the movements, strength and position of our trease, and have agreed not to give any intelligence which many be of service to the enemy or detriminated to our cause. Therefore, when voluntary correspondents expose our weakness, and give details of our pestions and divulge the plans of our commanders in the New York papers, it works to our personal injury. Our tenure here depends upon the course of the editors of our respective papers; and if such correspondence continues to papers; and a silver manual to allowed to return or participate in any future a mevenent. We understand the wishes a contract which, y hile is will result in giving the public all the information; that any the public will remain a future or hills will result in giving the public all the information; that any the public will remain a future or all the papers. It has not a future to it, will not be only to a desired the mean and the papers of the such a cause or advantage on to the contract of the such and the papers of the such and the papers

Military Movements in Kentucky.

[From the Louisville Democrat, Jan. 7.]

Cicutenant Colonel Enyart, who is in command of the six at Kentucky regiment, is in Cincinnsti, or was on Saded day, and had received a despatch informing him that is elsewhere the separate of the two is city. He immediately ordered the officers of the two is city. He immediately ordered the officers of the two for modely morning on the mail boat. The regiments were expected at Cincinnati yesterday and would not stop.

on Monday morning on the mail boat. The regiments stop.

The Fortieth Indiana, in charge of Lieutenant Colonel Biake, left the camping ground south of the Nashville depot yesterday for Bardstown.

The Economy is expected here to day or to morrow with 250 soldiers from Pittaburg.

There have been received at this point in the last thirty days about 950 wagons and sets of harness, with horse and mules innumerable.

On Sunday the mail boat brought in, among other goods, the following clothing for the army:—1,345 cavalry overcoats: 3,099 pairs of pants; and 17 cavalry jackets.

Ey, the arrival of the train last night from Green river, we learn that all was quiet in that direction, with immense, energy in proparing for a forward movement; but when, that movement will take place time and Goo. Buell only can determine.

The Fourth Kentucky cavalry, Col. Hayles, left Camp Andiorson yesterday morning for Bardstown.

A large number of horses arrived by river yesterday, and have gone down the Nashville Railroad.

Green river bridge was finished on Saturday evening, and the cars crossed on Sunday, going down the road to the point where the rails have been tern up by the rebels—some four or five miles south of the river.

A special despatch to the Journal on Saturday, from Charleston, Va., says the Second Kentucky regiment, Col. T. D. Sedgwick, would leave that day for Kentucky. We may look for them in two or three days.

We may look for them in two or three days.

Heavy Orders, The Boston Journal says:—On Weddeeday there was cast at Alger & Co. s foundry. South Boston, the last of twenty eleven-inch rifled columbiads for the government. This firm contracted to furnish fifteen of these pieces of heavy ordenance within ninety days from the date of the contract, and will have them finished within that time. The romaining five powerful pieces will be duished in a voxy faw days after. These columbiads weight eight tons each.